

Newport Mercury

VOLUME CXXXIV—No. 8. NEWPORT, R. I., AUGUST 1, 1891. WHOLE NUMBER 6,924.

The Newport Mercury.
—PUBLISHED BY—
JOHN P. SANBORN.
182 THAMES STREET.
NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-fourth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and is the only one published in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns, filled with interesting news, editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. It reaches so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

COMMINGTON COMMANDERY NO. 79, People's Five Year Benefit Order, John J. Peckham, Commander, David Stevens, Secretary, meets 2d and 4th Monday evenings in each month.

GR. NATHANIEL GREENE COUNCIL NO. 8, Order United American Mechanics, R. O. Buckley, Councilor, W. H. G. Johnson, Recording Secretary, meets 1st and 3d Tuesday evenings in each month.

PLYMOUTH ROCK TEXT NO. 38, Helping Hand Order, Simon Hazard, Guide, Joseph T. Perry, Secretary, meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings in each month.

PROVIDENT LODGE NO. 20, Knights and Ladies of Columbia, meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, A. K. McMahon, President, James G. Peckham, Secretary, meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings in each month.

MALDEN LODGE NO. 93, N. E. O. P., John J. Peckham, Warden, James H. Goudard, Secretary, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings in each month.

NEWPORT COUNCIL NO. 65, American Fraternal Circle, James H. Goudard, Chancellor, Geo. A. Pritchard, Secretary, meets 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings in each month.

MERCURY LODGE NO. 105, Mutual One Year Benefit Order, Geo. A. Pritchard, President, James H. Goudard, Secretary, meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings in each month.

KNOWLEDGE LODGE NO. 11, K. of P., Fred. W. Williamson, Chancellor, Commander, Thomas A. Johnson, Keeper of Records and Seal, meets every Friday evening.

Local Matters.

The Yachting Season.

The yachting season proper will open next week and with suitable weather and favorable winds it promises to be one of exceptional interest, especially to Newport. The New York Yacht Club comes east on its annual cruise next week, meeting at Glen Cove, Long Island, on Monday. The work of the cruise has not yet been laid out—nor will it until the meeting of Captains on Monday—except that the fleet will rendezvous at Newport the latter part of next week, probably Thursday, with the race for the Goolet cups over the usual course the following day. That the fleet will be a large one is assumed, and it is expected to be the largest in its history. The Boston Globe and the Boston Herald are arranging for special wires to Bateman's Point over which to transmit their reports of the start in the Goolet cup race, which shows that there has been no falling off in public interest in the sport.

In addition to the regular race for the Goolet cups there is every promise that Newport will be the scene of several "side" races in which the forty footers will take a prominent part. The Cherry Diamond Club has offered a gold cup valued at \$500, to be sailed for by the forty-six footers in a series of three races, one of which series at least will be sailed off Newport. There have already been several entries for the series and most exciting contests may be expected.

There seems to be some disagreement between the leaders of the Newport and training ship's bands as to which is the best musician and as to which has the best musicians under his charge. To settle this matter, Prof. Herbert, of the Newport, challenges Prof. Cunningham, of the ship's, to a public test: for \$500.

Quartermaster C. E. Harvey, Junior Vice Commander P. M. Townsend and Commodore T. M. Froeborne, Wm. A. West, and C. H. Clark, of Charles E. Lawton Post, G. A. R., have been appointed a committee to arrange for holding the annual clambake of the post.

The commodious little steamer Herman S. Caswell, plying between Newport and Narragansett Pier, was hauled off for a short time Thursday to have a slight defect in her machinery repaired.

Miss Phoebe Bradford and Miss Emma Voss leave today for Berkshire hills where they will pass a vacation with Mrs. Wardwell, Miss Bradford's sister, who is summering there.

Miss Carrie Belle Boardman, of Calais, Maine, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Sayer on Rhode Island avenue.

A load of hay belonging to Mr. James T. Knell capsize on Broadway Thursday afternoon.

Society Entertainments.

Cottage entertainments during the past week include dinners by Mr. Harold Brown, Mrs. Eadenburg, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Edward S. Willing, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Theo. K. Gibbs, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mrs. Robert Goolet, Mrs. G. B. DeForrest, Mrs. John Carter Brown, Mr. J. J. Van Allen, Mrs. S. Whitney Warren, Mrs. H. R. Pratt, Mrs. Wm. Gammell, Mr. E. R. Wharton, Mrs. William Post, Mrs. Ogden Goolet, Mrs. S. T. Swan, Mrs. Daniel LeRoy, Mrs. L. Roy King and Miss S. E. Blatchford; luncheons by Mrs. J. Fred Pearson, Mrs. John A. Steward, Jr., Mrs. William Lepper, Mrs. W. H. Osgood, Mrs. Alex. Barrot, Miss Binney, Mrs. J. A. Swan, Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard, Mrs. J. F. Stone, and Mrs. Judge Gray; dancing parties by Mrs. Lansing Zabriskie and Mrs. E. T. Potter; children's parties by Mrs. J. J. Wysoog and Mrs. G. C. Leach, and a musicale reception by Mrs. Leary.

Mr. Charles E. Gladding, son of Mr. Henry Gladding and brother of Councilman A. B. Gladding, died very suddenly at his residence on Coddingtown Point at an early hour Monday morning. He arose between 4 and 5 o'clock to look out of the window and remarking that he felt badly fell back on the bed and immediately expired. He had had more or less trouble from his heart for several years. He leaves a widow and four children. He was at one time a member of the Knights of Honor, but was not at the time of his death.

Mr. John E. Downing, son of Mr. B. F. Downing of this city, died at his dwelling place in Providence last week Friday afternoon of an overdose of morphine. He had been employed in Hall & Lyon's drug store on Westminster street for about two years and was held in high esteem by his employers and by all who knew him. He left the store at noon the day before his death in apparently his usual health and spirits and there is no known reason why he should wish to take his own life, therefore his death is believed to be the result of an accident.

The so-called fox hunts are a disgrace to the community this year. The crowd rushes across and over private property in the most lawless manner. Walls and fences are torn down and the rights of the owners do not appear to be respected in the least. When these fox hunts began some years ago the managers made some show of making good the damage; now nothing of the kind is attempted. It is time that the farmers took some action to prevent this lawlessness.

The new parochial school of St. Joseph's parish is now completed and will be dedicated to-morrow by Right Rev. Matthew Harkins, D. D., Bishop of Providence, Right Rev. John J. Keane, rector of the Catholic University of Washington, preaching the sermon. A description of the elegant school building appeared in last week's Mercury.

The President has appointed Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, of Newport, as a commissioner of the State of Rhode Island for deeds and acknowledgments that have to be recorded in the District of Columbia. The city of Washington sends a good many visitors here in summer, who now and then require a commissioner to perfect their business papers.

Nantasket is Massachusetts' most popular summer resort and it is probable that a large number of our people will take advantage of the low rates offered by the Old Colony Company to-morrow to visit the place.

The first of a series of watch games of base ball, arranged between the Pacifics and the E. R. Goodrichs, will be played at Morton Park next Saturday afternoon.

The Union Teachers' meeting will be held at the chapel of the United Congregational church this evening at 8 o'clock, under the direction of Col. Leslie.

Notwithstanding the low price of freights the Newport schooners are all paying their owners good dividends. The prospects are that freights will soon be higher.

We have now reached the last month of summer, and the zenith of the Newport season has arrived. It bids fair to be a busy August.

The Newport Land Trust's Cottages across the beach begin to look like a small city.

The beach is being liberally patronized. The bathers though are not numerous.

Mr. James S. Peckham has returned from a month's visit at Richfield Springs.

Rev. Francis Gilliat, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. H. Allen Wright on Rhode Island avenue.

Mr. P. H. Horgan is having a large barn built on a portion of his land on Calhoun avenue.

There will be a meeting of the Newport Casino governors on Monday.

Death of Stephen H. Norman.

Mr. Stephen H. Norman died at his residence on Spring street Monday evening, aged 81 years. He had been in poor health for a long time, a severe attack of la grippe more than a year ago leaving him with a complication of troubles that baffled the skill of the best physicians. During the day of his death, however, he seemed much better and his attendants were hopeful of permanent improvement until the very moment of his passing away.

Mr. Norman spent his boyhood on his father's farm in Connecticut where he was born, and subsequently he taught school in his native state and in Rhode Island, being at one time an instructor in the Newport public schools. He became cashier of the Aquidneck National Bank in this city at the time that institution was under a cloud, upwards of a quarter of a century ago, but from 1873 to his death he had been cashier of the National Exchange Bank on Washington square. He was the originator of the Island Savings Bank and one of its incorporators, and was its treasurer from its start. Careful and methodical in all his affairs and giving his full and undivided attention to business he made the bank yield profitable dividends to the stockholders and accumulated a generous competency, estimated at \$150,000, for himself.

Mr. Norman was never married, but he leaves a brother and three sisters in Ledyard, Connecticut. His funeral was solemnized Thursday afternoon from his late residence, Rev. E. P. Tuller, pastor of the First Baptist church officiating.

Prof. Foster's Children's Fete.

Prof. J. H. Foster, of Newport and Paris, is arranging for his annual children's fete and matinee dance, to be given at the Newport Casino two weeks from today. These entertainments rank among the "society events" and a Newport season would no longer be complete without them at least that is what the children think. This year's entertainment will be given under the patronage of the following well-known cottagers: Mrs. F. O. French, Mrs. Theo. A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Hugh Wiloughby, Miss E. Blatchford, Mrs. David Depper, Mrs. Ogden Goolet, Miss S. Dresser, Mrs. W. T. Lusk, Mrs. Robert Goolet, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Miss E. Taylor, Mrs. Geo. Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. D. H. Hayden, Mrs. J. Stone, Mrs. LeRoy King, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. J. Obernau, Mrs. Daniel LeRoy.

The three masted schooner Geo. E. Verion, which has been built for Newport parties at East Booth Bay, Maine, under the management of Mr. Geo. F. Crandall, will be launched at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday next. The vessel will be ready for sea in about two days. Quite a number of the owners and others will be present at the launching. The vessel is pronounced by all who have seen her as a magnificent piece of marine architecture, and the builders have carried out their part of the contract in a manner eminently satisfactory to the managing owner and captain.

An exciting runaway took place on Bellevue avenue Tuesday, when a pair of spirited horses belonging to Mr. Edward Warren ran from the lower end of that thoroughfare to Perry street without a break. Mr. Warren's foot caught in the reins at the start, but he fortunately extricated himself before receiving any serious injury.

The sunken British transport found outside of Goat Island has furnished a goodly amount of newspaper talk this week. If the divers could only get through the mud they might find more of them for there were a dozen or more sunk there during the siege of Rhode Island.

The Old Colony Company will run a limited special train from Newport to Nantasket Beach tomorrow at the exceedingly liberal price of \$1.50 for the round trip. The company's advertisement will be found on the eighth page of this paper.

The date for the tableaux, to be given at the Casino under the auspices of some of our philanthropic cottagers for the benefit of the babies' wards of the Post Graduate Hospital, New York, has been fixed as August 26.

The new street to the beach is being liberally patronized. A little more water during driving hours will not hurt it, neither will a good deal more water do any harm on Bellevue avenue and Broadway.

The entertainment to be given at the Opera House Monday evening, under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, promises to be a very pleasing affair.

The funeral of Harry H. Mumford, who died on the 23d ultimo, was solemnized Wednesday and was attended by the Puritan Club of which he was a member.

The work on the plans for the new Presbyterian church is progressing favorably. It is expected that there will be something tangible in the shape of a building at an early day.

Drowning Accident at the Basin.

Lloyd Howard, Jr., a four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Howard, (colored), living on the old Cozzens estate, now better known as "Hazardville," was drowned in the Basin, so-called, near the Old Colony depot, Monday morning. The little fellow's mother, missing him from his play in the yard, went in search of him and finding his hat floating on the water of the Basin called the neighbors who succeeded after considerable search in recovering the body. This is the second drowning accident at this place within a year and one of several within the past few years. The Basin is now no benefit to anybody, except as it serves as a cesspool to this same "Hazardville," and it is high time that it was filled up.

The Lisbon Star, of Lisbon, North Dakota, in its account of Battery "A" in camp at Devil's Lake, speaks in the highest terms, both reportorially and editorially, of the new leader of the First Regiment Band, who is Prof. William Mathers, formerly leader of the Newport Band. It also publishes an extract from an editorial in the Devil's Lake Inter Ocean, which reads: "Prof. Mathers, leader of the First Regiment Band, is a fine musician, and was formerly leader of the celebrated Danz orchestra, of Minneapolis." "Billy's" Newport friends, and their name is legion, will be pleased to know that he has fallen into appreciative hands in his far Western home.

The annual subscription ball at the Newport Casino, which takes place this year on the 19th instant, will have the following patronesses: Mrs. L. T. Burden, Mrs. F. W. Vandegrief, Mrs. Francis O. French, Mrs. Ogden Goolet, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Frederick W. Sheldon, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Parson Stevens, Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore.

Mr. J. J. Conners, who has been in the fruit business here for the past several years, died very suddenly Monday at the residence of his father in New York, where he had gone for a short visit. He was a member of Court Prida, A. O. E., and Newport Conclave, K. S. F., of this city, and delegations from these societies attended the funeral in New York on Thursday.

Mr. Charles R. Thurston, for several years past the well-known Newport correspondent of the Providence Journal, has been promoted to the position of day news editor of that paper. He will continue to make his home in Newport for the present, going to and from his work daily, and will also have charge of the Newport correspondence, with Mr. M. W. Hall as his assistant as heretofore.

The annual lawn party and festival of the Young People's Society of the First Baptist church will take place on the church grounds on Spring street next Wednesday and Thursday. These gatherings in the past have always been exceedingly pleasant and neither labor nor expense will be spared to make this year's fully up to the standard.

King Philip Conclave, K. S. F., of Fall River, made an excursion to Rocky Point Wednesday, and after dinner the trip was continued to Newport where a couple of hours were very pleasantly spent. The party numbered rising 700 and the excursion was made on the steamer Mount Hope.

Wednesday, August 12th, will be a grand field day at the Agricultural Experimental Station at Kingston for the farmers and their families throughout the state. All the state officials have been invited to be present. A great day is expected.

Prof. J. Warren Andrews has returned from his summer outing at West Gloucester, Mass., and is at present at his home in Cambridgeport, Mass., where he is making preparations for removing to Minneapolis the first of September.

The juvenile hunt Wednesday proved a very successful affair. There was a goodly number of riders ranging in age from 15 years upward, and many spectators in carriages gathered at the meet which was at the Mile corner.

Beginning today there will be an additional delivery of mails in the afternoon, Postmaster Fay having been authorized to put on two extra carriers. The additional delivery will be at 4.45.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., nee Hackscher, have been the guests of Mr. Winthrop's father, at his Bellevue avenue cottage, this week.

Mr. George Cozzens, formerly of this city, has been in town this week the guest of his nephew, Mr. Wm. C. Cozzens, on Howard avenue.

Col. John Rogers and Mr. T. A. Lawton must take high rank with the local experts in tautog fishing. Eighty was their record Tuesday, off Beaver Tail.

Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Pinton, of Boston, have been in town this week, the guests of Mrs. Vinton's parents. Mr. and Mrs. George Peirce.

CITY BRIEFS.

Notings of Newport and Newporters.

Mrs. A. C. Titus is visiting friends in Sharon, Mass.

The Newport street railroad is doing a thriving business.

Twenty recruits were received at the naval training station Saturday.

Many Newporters are summering among the White Mountains.

Admiral A. L. Case, U. S. N., of Bristol, has been in town this week.

Mr. Maurice Albro is critically ill with typhoid fever at his home on Mary street.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council will be held next Tuesday evening.

St. George's Sunday school enjoyed a pleasant outing at Southwick's Grove Wednesday.

Mrs. W. W. Bradley, of Washington, is visiting her son, Mr. J. E. Bradley, on Church street.

A party of excursionists came to Newport from Fall River Wednesday on steamer Planet.

There was quite a heavy rainfall during Thursday night and yesterday and it did lots of good.

Benj. H. Gardner, Commandery, K. T., will make his annual excursion to Rocky Point today.

The customs officers at the Custom House look fine after their new dress of paint, varnish, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. S. Turner, of Providence, have been visiting Newport friends this week.

A court tennis match between Tommy Pettit and Harry Brakes is being arranged at the Casino.

That portion of the Gibbs street sewer, so-called, as lies along the railroad track has been completed.

Light battery B, at Fort Adams, is preparing for its summer outing. It is to start for Vermont next Thursday.

Mr. M. Brotherton has built an addition with other improvements to Mrs. Howland's residence on High street.

Redwood Lodge, K. of P., and Davis Division, U. R. K. of P., were well represented at Crescent Park Wednesday.

Miss Hattie E. Freeborne, of East Providence, has been visiting Miss Annie T. Gilpin on John street this week.

Mayor Coggeshall is in correspondence with the officers of the Old Colony Company relative to filling up the Basin.

Coaching is very popular in Newport this season, more than a dozen of that class of vehicle having appeared already.

Mr. John E. DeBois is having a new front and other alterations and improvements made to his vacant store No 6 Broad way.

Miss Bryant, daughter of Mr. Wm. Cullen Bryant, the poet, is at "Cosy Nook," on Bellevue avenue, the guest of Mrs. Merrill.

We shall hail with pleasure the advent of the white squadron in our waters. We trust they will come early and stay late.

The weekly band concerts at Morton Park draw hosts of people from every part of the city and make business for the street cars.

Mrs. Henry Sloane and family, of New York, have taken possession of the Duchess DeDino villa on Bellevue avenue for the season.

Mrs. B. W. Pearce is suffering from an accidental fall Tuesday evening. No bones were broken and her injuries are not considered serious.

Mr. John Gilson, late general secretary of the Newport Y. M. C. A., completed his visit here Wednesday, returning to Burlington, Vt.

The work of laying the sheet asphalt at the lower end of Thames street is completed, and it would seem that a most excellent street is the result.

To-day inaugurates what promises to be Newport's gayest month for many seasons. Balls, dancing parties, dinners and luncheons are to be the order of the day in great profusion.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, has arrived at the Carry cottage for the season. His family will not be here, having decided to remain abroad until late in the autumn.

The Onward Society of the Thames street M. E. church will hold its annual lawn party at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Titus, on Broadway, next Tuesday afternoon.

The revival of the Saturday night hops at the Ocean House seems to meet with popular favor. Last Saturday night's was generally patronized and greatly enjoyed by the guests of the house.

CLEANINGS FROM HISTORY.

Presented by James C. Swan.

Journalists of the Revolution.

John Winslow, of Marshfield, Massachusetts. He was the grandson of the second, and the great grandson of the first Governor Winslow, of the colony of Plymouth; and so native of New England, probably, Sir William Pepperell only excepted, was more distinguished as a military leader at the time he lived. In 1740 he was a captain in the unfortunate expedition to Cuba, and, subsequently, endured much hard service in the several enterprises against Crown Point, and Nova Scotia, and to the Kennebec in the two French wars. He will be remembered in our annals, principally for his agency in the removal of the Acadians from Nova Scotia in 1755. The force employed in that colony at this period was composed almost entirely of Massachusetts troops, specially enlisted for the service, to act as a distinct body. They were formed into a regiment of two battalions of which Governor Shirley was the colonel, and of which Winslow then a half-pay captain in the British army, and a Major-General in the militia, was Lieutenant Colonel. As Shirley could not leave his government to take the command in person, Monckton, a Lieutenant Colonel in the army, was appointed to conduct the first battalion and Winslow the second. There was indeed, much adroit management on the part of the Governor, in arranging the whole affair; and the same remark may be made of those who participated in the enterprise elsewhere. It is especially applicable to Governor Lawrence, of Nova Scotia, and his council. The plan for abducting the Acadians was kept a profound secret, both by those who formed it, and by those who were sent to execute it.

A proclamation was issued by Colonel Winslow, requiring the inhabitants of several districts and of all other districts, "both old men and young men, as well as all the lads of ten years of age, to attend at the church of St. Peter on the 6th of September, 1755, at three o'clock in the afternoon, that we may impart to them what we are ordered to communicate to them; declaring that no excuse will be admitted on any pretence whatever, on pain of forfeiting goods and chattels, in default of real estate." The victims came. Four hundred and eighteen men assembled and were shut up in the church. This done, Winslow placed himself in their midst with his officers around him and addressed them in the speech of some minutes and after making known that it was very disagreeable to his natural make and temper to communicate his instructions, yet that it was not his business to misadvise, but to obey such orders as he should receive, he announced the cruel decree, that their "lands and tenements, cattle of all kinds and live stock of all sorts, are forfeited to the Crown; with all other effects saving their money and household goods, and that they themselves were to be removed from his Majesty's Province." This said he, "is peremptorily his Majesty's orders, that the whole French inhabitants of these districts be removed." On finishing his discourse, he declared that all to whom it had been addressed, were "the King's prisoners." In a short time, the number of persons collected and on whom this edict was to fall, was 438 men, and 337 women, who were heads of families, and the sons and daughters, to the aggregate of 1103, making a total of 1623. Their stock consisted of 7332 head of horned cattle, 493 horses, and 12,867 sheep and swine. Some of these wretched people endeavored to fly from the doom pronounced against them, when "the country was laid waste to prevent their subsistence." In one district alone, six hundred and seventy-eight buildings of which more than a third were dwelling-houses, were destroyed.

The moment of embarkation is thus described. "The preparations having been all completed, the 10th of September, 1755, was fixed upon as the day of departure. The prisoners were drawn up six deep, and the young men, one hundred and sixty-one in number, were ordered to go first on board of the vessels. This they instantly and peremptorily refused to do, declaring that they would not leave their parents; but expressed a willingness to comply with the order, provided they were permitted to embark with their families. Their request was immediately rejected, and the troops were ordered to fix bayonets and advance towards the prisoners, a motion which had the effect of producing obedience on the part of the young men, who forthwith commenced their march. The road from the chapel to the shore, just one mile in length was crowded with women and children, who, on their knees, greeted them as they passed, with their tears and their blessings; while the prisoners advanced with slow and reluctant steps, weeping, praying, and singing hymns. This detachment was followed by the seniors, who passed through the same scene of sorrow and distress. In this manner was the whole male part of the population of Minas put on board of five transports, stationed in the river Gaspe; each vessel being guarded by six non-commissioned officers and eighty privates. As soon as the other vessels arrived, their wives and children followed, and the whole were transported from Nova Scotia."

Hutchinson, in speaking of the distresses of these people, says: "In several instances, the husbands who happened to be a distance from home, were put on board vessels bound to one of the English colonies, and their wives and children on board other vessels, bound to other colonies remote from the first. One of the most sensible of them, describing his case, said, 'It was the hardest which had happened since our sorrows began on earth.' Deeds of darker hue, have seldom been done. The brute animals, at least, had committed to acts against the majesty of England; but 'The volumes of smoke which the half-expiring embers emitted, while they marked the site of the peasant's humble cottage, bore testimony to the extent of the work of destruction. For several successive evenings the cattle assembled around the smoldering ruins, as if in anxious expectation of the return of their masters, while all night long the faithful watchdogs of the neutrals howled over the scene of desolation, and mourned like the hand that had fed, and the house that had sheltered them.' In another section of the colony, two hundred and fifty-three houses were set on fire at one time, and their owners beheld the awful calamity from the neighboring woods in unspeakable agony. While, at length, an attempt was made to burn their church, they suddenly emerged from the forest, slew and maimed about thirty of their enemies, and quickly returned to 'God's first temple.' Seven thousand of these wretched people were hunted up, in the course of the year, and sent to different parts of the thirteen colonies. Sons and forlorn, they were to be met with afterwards in every principal town from Boston to Savannah. Hundreds of them perished; few were ever in comfort. Those who were carried to Georgia, distant as they were from home, attempted to make a voyage round the coast to Nova Scotia, but after reaching New York and Boston, were met by orders which compelled them to relinquish their designs.

It is said by the historian, Halliburton, from whom this brief narrative is chiefly derived, that no records of this event have been preserved in the archives of Nova Scotia. "The particulars of this affair," he remarks, "seem to have been carefully concealed, although it is not now easy to assign the reason, unless the parties were, as in truth they might well be, ashamed of the transaction." There can be no excuse for the transportation of the Acadians, and for the wanton destruction of their possessions; and humanity is shocked at the accounts, which, though the contrivers of the plan "carefully concealed" their relative agency in forming and executing it, have still been preserved for the execration of mankind. The most responsible persons appear to have been Charles Lawrence, Governor of Nova Scotia, the members of his council, the Honorable Vice-Admiral Boscawen, and Rear Admiral Mordaunt. Colonel Winslow was but the instrument, and acted under the Governor's written and positive instructions. Whatever were the offences of some of the Acadians, it is undeniably true that, as a people, they were involved in hopeless and utter misery, in consequence of their unalterable attachment to their religion, and their devoted loyalty to their sovereign.

In 1759 the indefatigable Shirley determined to raise three thousand men in Massachusetts, to aid the mother country in her operations against the French in America; and of these, and of six thousand other troops, Winslow was to be commander-in-chief, with the rank of Major-General. His zeal not only prompted him to sustain this large requisition upon his native colony, but induced him to propose an increase of the number. But causes of dissatisfaction existed in consequence of some occurrences while upon the unhappy service of the previous year, in which he, and men enrolled themselves slowly and reluctantly. Before the quota was completed, Shirley was superseded in his military authority, and the Massachusetts troops, accordingly performed but a secondary part in the enterprises which succeeded. Winslow took the field at the head of nearly eight thousand men, raised in New England and New York, and was in position to meet Montcalm, who, to save Crown Point and Plouderoy, made a movement westward of Quebec, and fell in battle, by the route of the St. Lawrence. As soon as the French General returned to Canada, Winslow and his army returned to Massachusetts. The campaign was attended with no results; discomfiture happened to the British arms everywhere. Winslow's force was diminished by considerable desertions, and by deaths on his march homeward, and deaths in camp after he reached the colony; and he found, to add to his embarrassments, that the government had made no provision for the payment of his officers and men. The latter difficulty was met by an appropriation of the General Court, and the General was finally permitted to enjoy repose.

In 1762 he was appointed one of the commissioners "to repair to the river St. Croix, determine upon the place where the said easterly line (of Maine) is to begin; extend the said line as far as should be thought necessary; and ascertain and settle the same by mark, trees, or other boundary marks." William Brattle and James Otis were his associates, and they made a report of their doings which was printed. This may have been the first of the many efforts made to solve that vexed question—"Which is the true river St. Croix?"

In compliance to General Winslow, "the fourth of a family more eminent for their talents, learning, and honors, than any other in New England," one of the towns incorporated on the river Kenebec, in 1771, was called by his name. Of this town he was one of the original grantees in 1769; and it is an interesting incident, as connected with his political sympathies, that the first settlers were staunch Whigs, who, though living almost in a wilderness, had their Committee of Safety, and in 1776, voted to raise or provide "one hundred and twenty-five thousand of shingles, and ten thousand of clapboards, to purchase a town stock of ammunition." General Winslow was a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts during the Stamp Act difficulties, and acted, possibly, with the Whigs. He was associated with Cushing, Dexter, and Samuel Adams, on several occasions, in preparing answers to the speeches of Governor Bernard, and the papers which, apparently, they jointly submitted, contain very pungent rebukes, and on examination of the grounds and principles of the contrivers. He died at Hingham, in 1774, aged seventy-one.

[To be continued.]

The Old Colony Company.

Painters at the Newport works took a day off Wednesday, going across the Bay for a picnic. They were so pleased with and benefited by the outing that they decided to make it an annual affair, and organized themselves into a club with the following officers: A. C. Gilman, president; N. T. Hodson, vice president; Joseph Taylor, treasurer and secretary, and J. G. Lutz, steward.

The Carey cottage on Narragansett avenue has been rented to Winthrop Astor Chanler, for the balance of the season.

ON FIRE WITH ECZEMA.

Terrible sufferings of Little Baby. Seven Doctors and Two Hospitals. Cured by Cuticura.

My baby boy, 5 months old, broke out with eczema. The itching and burning was intense; the skin cracked and he was nearly covered with sores. He was miserable and would not eat. He was taken to two hospitals and seven doctors, but no relief was obtained. I then tried Cuticura. I used it on his face, neck, arms, and legs. In a few days the itching and burning were gone. In a week the sores were healed. He was now as healthy as a horse. I am sure that Cuticura is the best remedy for eczema. I can recommend it to all who suffer from this terrible disease.

Cuticura Remedies.

The greatest skin cure, for eczema, and all other eruptions of the skin, is Cuticura. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and a sure cure for all skin diseases. It is used by millions of people, and is the best remedy for eczema. It is sold in bottles of 50 cents and \$1.00. It is made by Dr. J. C. Allen, New York.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c. per bottle. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Allen, New York.

For sale by all druggists and dealers. It is the best remedy for eczema. It is sold in bottles of 50 cents and \$1.00. It is made by Dr. J. C. Allen, New York.

OLD FOLKS' PAINS. Fall of comfort for all Pains. Inflammation, and all other ailments of the old. It is the best remedy for old folks' pains. It is sold in bottles of 50 cents and \$1.00. It is made by Dr. J. C. Allen, New York.

Macular, Parker & Company. Custom Tailoring Department. Retail Clothing Department. Boys' Clothing Department. Furnishing Goods Department. Wholesale Cloth Department.

112 Westminister Street, Providence. 30 Washington Street, Boston.

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THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS SINCE IT WENT INTO EFFECT.

The Free Importations Greater by \$30,000,000 Than the Value of Such Merchandise Admitted During the Whole of 1890—Volume of Immigration Largely Increased.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The bureau of statistics of the treasury department has issued a summary statement and review of the foreign commerce and immigration of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891. It gives also a comparison of the imports and exports of the past nine months, during which the new tariff law has been in effect, as compared with the corresponding nine months of the preceding fiscal year.

The statement says that the total value of the commerce of the past fiscal year was the greatest in the history of the government and exceeded the total value of the commerce of 1890 by the sum of \$32,191,881. The commerce of 1890 was the largest for any year in the history of the government, up to that time, exceeding the commerce of the prior year by the sum of \$10,000,000, so that the value of the total commerce of the last fiscal year exceeded the total value of the commerce of 1890 by \$42,191,881. Our total commerce during the past fiscal year amounted to \$1,220,330,590. During the year there was

An Increase in Our Imports of merchandise in the order of magnitude, in the following articles:

Coffee, tin plates, hides and skins, fruits, chemicals and drugs, India rubber and gutta-percha, sugar and molasses, etc. There has been a decline in the value of our imports of wool and manufactures thereof; hemp and jute and manufactures thereof; silk and manufactures thereof; broad stoffs and animals.

The total value of our imports of merchandise during the last year was \$581,425,400. The total value of our exports of merchandise during the same period, was \$638,905,190, which shows an excess in favor of exports, during the fiscal year, of \$57,479,790. There was, also, an excess of exports of domestic merchandise over such exports of the prior year of \$20,011,737. This increase in the exports has been in the following articles, stated in order of magnitude of increase:

Raw cotton, provisions, refined sugar, cotton manufactures, copper and manufactures thereof; iron and steel and manufactures thereof. The value of the leading articles of export from the United States during the past year, was as follows: Cotton, \$200,765,895; breadstuffs, \$122,068,092; provisions, \$123,126,588.

How the New Tariff Law Worked.

Since the new tariff law has been in operation, from Oct. 6, 1890, to June 30, 1891, inclusive, the total value of the imports of merchandise was \$581,425,400, as compared with \$581,425,400 for the corresponding period of 1890, which shows an excess for the nine months of \$31,425,100. The value of the imports of merchandise admitted free of duty during the nine months ended June 30, 1891, was \$285,063,685, while the value of such imports for the corresponding period of 1890 was \$285,063,685, showing an increase in the imports of free merchandise during the past nine months of \$40,000,000. During the same period, the value of the imports of merchandise subject to duty was \$296,361,715, as compared with \$296,361,715 for the corresponding period of 1890, so that it appears there has been a decrease during the last nine months of the fiscal year (1891) in the value of dutiable imports of \$55,543,092. The statement says:

It will be seen, then, that during the nine months since the new tariff went into effect, of the total value of merchandise imported into this country, 49.5 per cent. came in free, while during the corresponding period of 1890, 49.5 per cent. was admitted free. In fact, it appears that the value of merchandise imported free, during the past nine months of the past fiscal year, was greater by \$40,000,000 than the value of such merchandise admitted during the whole of 1890, and nearly \$10,000,000 greater than during the prior fiscal year ended June 30, 1890.

Immigration. There has been a large increase in the volume of immigration into the United States during the fiscal year. The total number arriving was 555,442, as against 451,218 during the fiscal year 1890, showing an increase during the last fiscal year of 104,224. This increase is largely from the following countries: Italy, 28,351; Austria-Hungary, 14,861; Germany, 21,312; Russia, including Poland, 28,345.

Germany stands first in the aggregate of arrivals, with Italy second, Ireland third, England and Wales fourth, and Sweden and Norway fifth. The figures in detail are: Austria-Hungary, 14,861; Denmark, 10,641; France, 6,681; Germany, 21,312; England and Wales, 5,787; Scotland, 12,554; Ireland, 5,634; Italy, 28,351; Netherlands, 5,506; Poland, 27,401; Russia, 47,401; Sweden and Norway, 49,392; Switzerland, 6,811; all other countries, 30,107; total, 555,442. The arrivals by leading ports have been: New York, 445,401; Baltimore, 40,494; Boston, 30,651; Philadelphia, 26,159; San Francisco, 5,332; New Orleans, 3,963.

The Exports of Gold and Silver during the last fiscal year were \$106,729,285, and the imports were \$36,212,334, an excess of exports of \$70,516,951. The exports of gold during the last fiscal year, were \$18,341,512, showing an excess of exports of gold of \$68,175,439, the largest excess of gold in any year of our commerce.

Edward Malley in Another Scrape. NEW HAVEN, July 27.—Mrs. Marie Reinhardt of New York has sued Edward Malley of this city, the wealthy and well known dry goods merchant, for \$25,000. She alleges breach of promise of marriage and seduction under such promise. Mrs. Reinhardt was governess in Mr. Malley's family for about two years after his wife's death. Mr. Malley declines to discuss the case.

An Aged Slaver. MELINA, N. Y., July 13.—Zephaniah T. White of Shelby, aged 73, recently eloped with and married Little Lulu Bissell, who is 14 years old. White was promptly arrested on the charge of abduction, but being released on his own recognizance during an adjournment of proceedings, made good his escape, and no trace of him can be found. His young wife is at her father's home.

Killed for Five Cents. BALTIMORE, July 27.—Frederick H. Buchner, a cigarmaker, was shot and killed by one Gornica, an Italian, in a dispute over 5 cents.

The Latest. BERLIN, July 30.—Some Danish officials have discovered that bacillary leprosy can be communicated by the "embrasures" of telephones.

Not a Candidate. BOSTON, July 31.—An official in this morning's Journal announces that Lieutenant Governor Hill will not under any conditions accept a nomination for governor.

Active preparations are being made for a fair the second week in September, under the direction of the Pawtucket Valley Agricultural Association. The dates fixed are September 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th. As this is the first fair of the Association, which it is intended shall hereafter be annual, some anxiety is felt by its managers to make it a success.

Use HUMAN'S COCAIN for breakfast and Supper, and be healthy. It is the best remedy for indigestion and constipation, and is sold in bottles of 50 cents and \$1.00. It is made by Dr. J. C. Allen, New York.

Miss Edith Church and guest of Boston are summing at the John Church home.

Mrs. Talbot of Lexington, Ky., is visiting P. R. Brownell and wife.

Mr. Congdon and family of Providence are staying at the Sakonet Hotel.

Mrs. Abby Brownell of Fall River is the guest of Pardon Brownell and wife.

Geo. Taylor and wife of New Bedford are staying at the Taylor home.

New Advertisements.

DIRECT IMPORTATION Strictly High-Grade

Wines & Liquors

The Hetherston Importing Co

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES

44 and 46 Broad Street.

One or more gallons can be shipped C. O. D.

Pine Malted Kentucky Whiskeys, \$2. \$3, \$4 and \$5 per gallon.

Old Medford, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5 per gallon.

Native and Holland Gins, \$2, \$3 and \$4 per gallon.

French and Cognac Brandy, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$9 per gallon.

Native Brandy, \$2, \$3 and \$4 per gallon.

Spanish Wines, Sherries and Ports, \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5 per gallon.

Native Wines, Ports, Sherries, Angou, 60c., \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 per gallon.

Sole Proprietors of the Hetherston Importing Co's ELITE KENTUCKY WHISKY.

Also a full assortment of casked imported and Native Champagne, Claret, Irish and Scotch Whiskies, Old Tom Gins, Brandy, etc.

Catalogue will be mailed free, containing complete list of imported and Native products, many of which they control the sale of.

The Hetherston Importing Co, BOSTON, MASS.

6,13

H.W. LADD CO.

213-217 Westminister Street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

SUMMER GOODS at SPECIAL PRICES

SILKS!

FIGURED INDIA SILKS a wide variety of the prettiest patterns.

49c. a yard.

COLORED INDIA SILKS all shades and the season's richest colorings.

49c. a yard.

COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS A remarkably attractive assortment, very choice.

75c. a yard.

19-in. COLORED SURAHES that are worth 75c. a yard.

59c. a yard.

19-in. COLORED FAILE Francoise, extra quality.

\$1.00 a yard.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

H. W. LADD CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

NEWPORT

STREET RAILWAY

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

BROADWAY TO THE BEACH.

On and after July 1st.

Car leaving Mile Corner on the hour will run direct to the Beach from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Returning, will leave the Beach for Broadway at 30 minutes past the hour from 9:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

No transfers except to and from Morton Park and Postoffice connecting with the through Broadway and Beach Car.

Cars will continue to run from Mile Corner to Morton Park every 20 minutes as heretofore.

CROSSTOWN LINE.

Car will leave the Postoffice for the Beach on the hour and half hour from 6:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

Returning, will leave the Beach for Postoffice 15 minutes of and 15 minutes past the hour.

(Subject to Change without Notice.)

That cars may be run on schedule time, passengers will not leave the cars at Street Corners only. F. E. JOHNSON, Sept. 7-4

Newport Casino.

Morning Concerts, beginning Monday, July 6, from 11 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.

MUSIC AND DANCING IN CASINO THEATRE.

Every Monday and Friday evenings, beginning July 6th, from 9:30 to 12:30.

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS, from 8 to 10, beginning July 12.

Music by John C. Mullaly and orchestra. JOSEPH BARRETT, 7-4

New Advertisements.

KENNEBEC STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

SIX TRIPS PER WEEK.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT KENNEBEC River Steamers "Kennebec" and "Sagadahoc" leave Lincoln, Me., Boston, daily, except Sundays, at 6 P. M., for

Popham Beach, Bath, Boothbay Harbor, Richmond, Gardiner, Hallowell and Augusta, Me.

Staterooms reserved two weeks in advance. Send for folders giving full description of summer resorts reached by this line.

GEORGE C. HILLS, General Agent, Boston, Mass.

FISKE FUND.

THE TRUSTEES of the Fiske Fund, at the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Medical Society, held June 11, 1891, announced that they had awarded a pension of three hundred dollars for the best essay on "The Etiology, Pathology and Treatment of Diseases of the Hip Joint," to any person bearing the name of Fiske.

I knew the man of men conceived. Their thoughts, for fear that if revealed they would by others be met with blank indifference or with blame removed.

And on breaking the seal of the accompanying packet, the Trustees found to be Dr. Robert W. Lovett, of Boston, Mass. They propose the following subject for the year 1892: "The Pathology of Tubercle." For the best dissertation on this subject, worthy of a prize, they offer the sum of one hundred dollars.

Every competitor for a premium is expected to conform to the following regulations, viz: To forward to the Secretary of the Trustees on or before the tenth day of May, 1892, free of all expense, a copy of his dissertation, with a motto written thereon, and also accompanying it a sealed packet, having the same motto inscribed thereon, and his name and place of residence written on the outside.

Previously to receiving the premium awarded, the author of the successful dissertation must transfer to the Trustees all his right, title and interest in and to the same, for the use, benefit and behoof of the Fiske Fund. Letters accompanying the unsuccessful dissertations will be destroyed by the Trustees, unopened; and the dissertations may be procured by their respective authors if application be made to the Trustees at the following names: WILLIAM H. PALMER, M. D., Providence; ROBERT F. NOYES, M. D., Providence; ELISHA P. CLARK, M. D., Hope Valley, R. I.; GEORGE L. COLLINS, M. D., 212 North Street, Providence, Secretary to the Trustees.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7th, FRIDAY,

ONE DAY ONLY.

Exhibit on

Old Show Lot,

Corner Annandale St. & Morton Road.

WALTER L. MAIN'S

ALL NEW

Monster R. R. Shows.

Grand Double Circus.

1-2-4 horse riding acts. With air sensations. Aerial return acts. Flying trapeze. Contortionists. Jugglers. Hoists of Jeapers. Magic acts. Flying rings.

Monster Menagerie.

\$3,000 den of performing lions. Pair of leopards. South American hippopotamus. Bears and cougars. Monkeys and apes. \$5,000 den of performing tigers.

Zebra and Llamas. Pumas and Chettas. Birds of all plumage, including elephants and camels.

Roman Hippodrome.

Two and four horse chariot races. Human standing races. Male and female hurdle races. Dog, pig and goat races. Wheelbarrow and sack races. Ostrich and children's races. Monkey and camel races.

Come Early to see the

Grand Free Street Parade.

With its four separate bands; 6 tableaux wagons; 6 horse-drawn floats; superb floats; comic clown wagons; open den of lions and tigers; Roman standing race riders; ostrich ponies; mounted male and female race riders; elegantly equipped water courses and den; 14 thoroughbred trained horses, elephants and camels; Roman chariots.

\$20,000

GRAND FREE HORSE FAIR.

One Ticket admits to the Big Shows.

Doors open 1 & 7 p. m.

Performance commences 2 & 8 p. m.

Admission 50 cents. Children under 12 years 25 cents.

WILLIAM SHEPLEY

Practical Tinsmith

and AGENT for the

CYCLONE Furnaces.

Fifteen of these Furnaces set here last season. "Leaves with a guarantee. All kinds of work done and estimates cheerfully given.

No. 7 OAK STREET.

J. D. JOHNSTON,

Architect & Builder.

Plans and Estimates furnished on application. General Jobbing, Mason, Tile and Stucco Work executed with despatch.

Shop at Mill St. Office to Peabody St. 244

244

244

244

Miscellaneous.

STAFFORD BRYER,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE, WALL PAPER AND HOUSE-

HOLD DECORATIONS.

PICTURES, WINDOW SHADES,

NEW PATTERNS.

156 Thames Street.

Hotel Aquidneck,

NEWPORT, R. I.

The above Family Hotel is now open for permanent and transient guests.

E. V. WESTCOTT.

NOTICE

TAXPAYERS.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF TAXES, 125 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I., June 29, 1891.

The tax bill for 1891 is now in my hands for collection, and by an ordinance of the City Council must be paid during the months of

July and August.

Taxpayers are therefore earnestly requested to call at my office, 125 Thames street, upstairs, and settle the amount assessed upon their several estates. Office hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2 P. M. T. A. SPENCER, Collector of Taxes.

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OUR STARRY FLAG.

Something About the Origin of the Stars and Stripes.

So much has been said and written, says J. Thos. F. Turner, concerning the origin of the American flag, that it is almost impossible to find a reliable authority on the subject. The following facts, which are authentic and historical, are given to the history of the United States flag.

The idea of a standard originated with the Egyptians at an early age. The Crusaders added the cross to their banners. The union of the three crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick marks the union of England, Scotland and Ireland. This is the great union flag of Great Britain, and was brought by the colonists to America. When the thirteen colonies began to feel the iron pressure of British tyranny and despotic rule, they placed upon their banners a rattlesnake, cut in thirteen pieces, representing the thirteen original colonies, with the motto, "Join or Die." When these colonies became more united in their purpose of resistance to British rule, they placed upon their flag a well-formed rattlesnake, in the attitude of striking, with the motto, "Don't tread on me."

Dr. Franklin, seeing this emblem on one of the drums of that day, writes as follows: "On inquiry, and from study, I learned that the ancients considered the serpent an emblem of wisdom, and, in some attitudes, of endless duration. As the colonies are often represented by animals, peculiar to that country, the rattlesnake is found nowhere but in America. It is exceedingly bright and without eyes, emblem of vigilance. She never becomes an attack and she never surrenders, emblem of magnanimity and courage. She never wounds even her enemies. She is a generous creature, when warning not to tread on her, which is emblematic of the spirit of the people who inhabit her country. She appears apparently weak and defenseless, but her weapons are nevertheless formidable. Her poison is the necessary means for the digestion of her food, but certain destruction to her enemies, showing the power of American resources. Her thirteen rattles, the only part of which increases in number, are distinct from each other, and yet so united that they cannot be disconnected without breaking them to pieces, showing the impossibility of an American Republic without a union of states." How marvelously prophetic. A single rattlesnake will give no sound alone, but the rattling of the thirteen together is sufficient to startle the boldest man alive. She is beautiful in youth, which increases with her age. Her tongue is forked, as the lightning, and her abode is among the impenetrable rocks.

The next feature of the United States flag is the stars and stripes. Its proportions are perfect when properly made, the first and last stripe being red, with alternate stripes of white. The blue field for the stars is the square of the field of seven stripes. On the 14th of June, 1777, the Continental Congress resolved, "That the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and that the blue field contain thirteen stars, in a blue field, representing a new constellation. Previous to this, however, our national banner was the Union flag, combining the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. The stars and stripes were unfurled for the first time at the battle of Saratoga, on the occasion of the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne.

The stars of the flag represent the stars taken from the constellation Lyra, which signifies harmony. The blue of the field was taken from the banner of the Government of Scotland. It was significant of the league and covenant of the United Colonies against oppression, and incidentally involving vigilance, perseverance and justice. The stars were disposed in a circle, symbolizing the perpetuity of the Union, the circle being the sign of eternity. Both the thirteen stripes and the stars showed the number of the United Colonies and denoted the subordination of the states to and their dependence upon the Union, as well as equality among themselves. The whole was a blending of the previous banners, namely, the red flag of the army and the white flag of the navy. The red color, which in the days of Roman glory was the signal of defiance, denoted daring, and the white purity.

On the 18th of January, 1794, by an act of Congress, the flag was altered to fifteen red and white stripes and thirteen stars. On the 4th of April, 1818, Congress again altered the flag by returning to the original thirteen stripes and fifteen stars, as the addition of a new stripe for each additional state would make the flag too unwieldy. The new star is added to the flag on the Fourth of July following the admission of each state into the Union, and our national emblem now contains forty-four stars. We conclude with the following apostrophe to the beloved old flag:

Light of our flag, guide of our nation, Pride of our children, and honor of our fathers, Let the wide beams of thy full constellation Scatter each cloud that would darken a star.

Confident.

Hastings-Morgan told the mass-meeting last night that actions speak louder than words. Whom was he hitting at?

Fulton—Don't know. Does he practice what he preaches?

Hastings—Yes the bulk of his speech is gesticulation.

A Calm Breast.

Don't suppose you were off from coming on the first of January, and feel better for it now, eh?

No—Yes, I swore off from all good resolutions this year.

Original. No. 15.

Breakfast Fruit Cake

BY MARION HARLAND.

1 quart of flour, 2 cups of milk, 2 tablespoons of butter, 1 tablespoonful of lard, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 quart of strawberries, huckleberries, blackberries or raspberries, 1 cup of sugar, 2 teaspoonfuls of Cleveland's baking powder. Sift flour, baking powder and salt together, chop in the shortening, stir in the milk which has been stirred with the dough. Roll into two sheets, line a baking pan with one, put in the berries, strew with sugar, lay on the other sheet and bake. Cut into squares, split and eat hot with sugar and butter.

Use only Cleveland's baking powder, the proprietors are made for this.

The leavening power of Cleveland's Baking Powder comes from cream of tartar with soda, nothing else; that is why Cleveland's is perfectly whole-some, leavens most, and leavens best.

Children Cry for

Household Hints.

To cool your face and prevent a dry appearance, put a few drops of aromatic ammonia in your morning bath. When the face becomes overheated and "shiny" during the day, wet a corner of a towel with alcohol and mop it softly, letting it dry by evaporation, with little rubbing.

Do not lay meat, fish, cucumbers or anything else directly on the ice, as it absorbs flavors readily and will impart them to the drinking-water. The compartment for fish should be so constructed that no food will come in contact with it. The refrigerator should be kept entirely for milk, butter and water, though sealed and air-tight cans even of salmon, lobster, ham, etc., may be kept in the upper part without spoiling the butter or milk, and of course without affecting the water, unless one should be stupid enough to put them in the water-tank.

There are many simple and effective disinfectants, among which are: Coffee pounded and burned on an iron plate, sugar burned on hot coals, vinegar boiled with myrrh and sprinkled on the floor and furniture of a sick-room.

Flowers should be gathered early in the morning, while wet with dew, and in the evening after sundown. It is better for the plant and for the flowers cut that they be removed by scissors or a sharp knife than if they are kept for some time to change the water daily and clip the ends of the stems each time. Rare roses and valuable flowers should be covered with paper and set in the ice-box at night. A few drops of ammonia or a little salt in the water is said to materially assist in keeping flowers fresh.

When potatoes are fresh gathered the skin is best rubbed off with salt in a coarse cloth; wash very clean, and let them remain for about half an hour in salt and water.

It is not everybody who can make a bed well. Beds should be stripped of all their belongings, and left to air thoroughly. Don't, however, leave a window open directly upon the bed and linen, with a fog or rain prevailing outside. It is not uncommon to see sheets and bedding hanging out of a window with, perhaps, rain not actually falling, but with ninety per cent. of humidity in the atmosphere, and the person sleeping in that bed at night wonders the next day where he got his cold. A room may be aired in moist weather, but the bedding and bed must not absorb any dampness.

Recipes for the Table.

EGG SAUCE FOR DESSERTS.—The ingredients for this delicious sauce are three eggs, one cupful of powdered sugar and a teaspoonful of vanilla or lemon extract. Beat the whites to a very stiff froth, then with a silver spoon gently stir in them the cupful of sugar and the flavoring, and the egg yolks, having previously beaten them very light. The directions must be followed exactly and the sauce not allowed to stand after making, or the result will not be satisfactory. It is particularly nice over boiled or steamed rice.

SNOW PUDDING.—Take three sour apples, pare and core and steam them until soft; beat them with a silver spoon and set away to cool, then add the white of one egg and a cup of powdered sugar; beat this one hour. Sauce—1/2 cup of egg, one cup milk, one-half cup sugar; let it boil up, then remove from the fire. Flavor with vanilla. Serve cold.

WHIPPED CREAM PIE.—One pint of thick cream is sufficient for two full thick pies. The cream should be twenty-four hours out, and there should be a drop of milk in it. Stand on ice at least an hour before whipping; beat with an egg whip or one of the new patent beaters. Do not sweeten till partially whipped; two and a half tablespoons of sugar and a few drops of vanilla will be found sufficient. Have the shells baked and cold, fill with the cream, and ornament with slices of bright jelly. Send to table very soon after preparing.

BANANA-CREAM PUDDING.—Melt one cup of sugar in one pint of hot milk. Mix two tablespoons corn starch with cold milk, stir it into the boiling milk, and cook fifteen minutes. Add two tablespoons of butter. Beat the whites of three eggs stiffly into the thickened milk, and cook again for five minutes. Turn into a deep dish to cool. When ready to serve, cover the cream with red bananas sliced. Mix a few grains of salt with half a cup of powdered sugar. Sprinkle this over the bananas. Serve with cream and jelly sauce, made of one-fourth cup of apple or strawberry jelly, beaten into one cup of thick cream.

BOILED MUTTON.—Select lean mutton from the leg or any other part. Remove the fat and membranes. Put it on a board, and chop or pound with an iron meat hammer until broken to a pulp. Fold over and press into a mass half an inch thick; take it up carefully and boil in a flat wire gridiron well greased. Turn it off and cook it quite rare. Serve very hot with butter and salt.

GLUTEN MUSH.—Boil one pint of milk. First cover the bottom of the saucepan with cold water, to prevent the milk from burning. When boiling, stir in slowly enough gluten to make a thick mush. When stiff enough, scrape it into the double boiler, add half a teaspoon of salt, and cook half an hour over boiling water. Serve with cream.

CURRENT CAKE.—A quarter of a pound of butter, half a pound of flour, two ounces of currants, six ounces of sugar, two eggs, a tablespoonful of brandy or rose water, milk enough to form a dough. Rub the butter, sugar and flour together with the fruit, which must have been washed, picked and dried. Beat the eggs and add with the brandy or rose water, and milk enough to form a dough. Roll it out thin, cut it into cakes.

FEDERAL CAKE.—Two pounds of flour, one pound of sugar, three-quarters of a pound of butter, four eggs, the juice of one lemon, one tablespoonful of dissolved saleratus, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, milk enough to form a dough. Rub the butter and flour together, add the sugar and the beaten egg, then the saleratus, lemon, cinnamon and milk. Roll out the dough in sheets, cut the cakes in the form of a diamond, and bake in a tolerably hot oven.

TO PREPARE APPLES FOR PIE.—Pare and core your apples, cut them in slices, and throw them into cold water. Then take them out of the water, put them into a stew-pan, if the apples are tender, the water which adheres to them will be sufficient to cook them; if not, a little more may be added. Cover the stew-pan, and place them near the fire. Let them stew till they are soft and burst; then mash them, and add half an ounce of butter to each pint of the stewed apple. When they get nearly cold, add sugar, rosewater and nutmeg to the taste.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

NOTES ON THE CULTURE OF FLOWERS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Our Native Fruits.—The Improvements and Developments Made by Pomologists in Hardy Vegetables—Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries and Huckleberries.

One of the most encouraging phases of pomology in this country at the present time, says Professor Goff in Garden and Forest, is the progress we are making in improving our native fruits. Within the past half century many valuable varieties of the native grape have been developed, and as the result our markets are now abundantly supplied with this



BARRETT'S DEWBERRY.

delicious fruit. The tender foreign raspberries have been supplanted by hardy native varieties, and the same may be said of the gooseberry. In the northwestern states improved varieties of the native plum are gradually coming to the front, and give promise that plums of good quality may soon be grown in our coldest states. The Cranberry current seems to be a step forward in the development of a new species that may yet prove valuable, and the dwarf junberry and huckleberry are beginning to receive attention. The garden blackberry, now a valuable market fruit, appears to have been entirely developed in this country, and of more recent introduction to culture is the dewberry, which, if we may judge from its best showings, gives promise of developing into one of our most delicious and productive small fruits.

Within the past few years the Lueders and Bartlett's dewberries have been rather extensively advertised in nurserymen's catalogues. But not all of the testimony from those who have tried them has been favorable, though occasional reports have been very flattering. Professor Goff considers Bartlett's dewberry worthy of trial by all who are interested in testing new fruits. Mr. H. Q. Adams, of Wisconsin, who is an extensive grower of blackberries, has found this variety more profitable as a market fruit than any blackberry he has grown. The accompanying illustration is made from a specimen taken after the height of the fruiting season had passed. It would not have been difficult to have found larger fruits and much larger clusters at an earlier date.

The fact that the dewberry is prostrate in its habit of growth is a decided objection to it in climates where winter protection is unnecessary. But in regions of severe winters the ease with which the plants may be covered is a partial recompense for this fault. It is said that a plantation once started is eradicated from the soil with considerable difficulty, which, if true, is an additional objection to the plant in cultivation.

The Camellia. In its natural state the wild camellia has single red blossoms, and that description of the plant is much used by gardeners as stock on which to graft the many fine varieties produced by florists in Europe and America through hybridizing. The single sorts are produced by seed; the plant is also propagated by cuttings and layers. The best known and most general favorite is the Camellia Japonica. The most hardy and one of the most beautiful camellias in cultivation are partly derived.

The plant does not need heat, thriving best in a temperature a little above freezing point, but it cannot bear frost. Free access of air is of great importance, and a liberal supply of water, but not so much as to keep the soil soaked after the needs of the plant are supplied. They are grown best in well drained borders, under glass. An attempt to cultivate camellias as window plants in pots generally results in disappointment, the roots not liking such close confinement, and there is apt to be too much heat or an excess of water, causing the buds to fall before opening. The best soil for camellias is a loose mold composed of black loam, peat and sand.—California Fruit Grower.

Management of Hedges.

Hedges if properly managed are an ornament to any garden or lawn. To form a thick and substantial hedge, according to Popular Gardening, a beginning to train must be made from the first year it is planted. Keep the bottom well supplied with growth. Do not, on any account, let it run up to any height until this is done. Then the plants will thicken, and may be allowed to increase in height gradually. Thorough hedges should be clipped carefully about the present time. Another important point is to keep the stems free from weeds. This particularly applies to thorn hedges.

Horticultural Hints.

Pot plants watered with a mixture consisting of ammonia, one teaspoonful to two quarts of water, will gain thrift and luxuriance.

The Barberry mixture offers to be a trustworthy remedy for the fungous diseases of the grape.

Too much manure on blackberries will induce too much wood.

There is now a purple leaved variety of the common catalpa.

A little lime water occasionally will kill the angle worms in the soil of potted plants.

MONEY

Children Cry for

CHRIST AT THE WELL.

LESSON V, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, AUG. 2.

Text of the Lesson, John 4: 5-26—Commentary Verses, 13, 14—Golden Text, Rev. xiii, 17—Concluding by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

(Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.)

5. "Then cometh He to the city of Samaria, which is called Sychar, near to the parcel of ground that Jacob gave to his son Joseph."

After the passover Jesus and His disciples tarried in Judea, and many came to Him and were by His disciples baptized (chapter iii, 22, iv, 1, 2). John hearing this rejoiced greatly and was on his way to meet him, for his joy was to have people follow Jesus (iii, 22, 30). Jesus, leaving Judaea for Galilee, and passing through Samaria, stops at Sychar. Here was Abraham's first resting place and altar to the promised land, and here the Lord appeared to him (Gen. xii, 6, 7). Here also the bones of Joseph were buried (Josh. xxiv, 32). It is about thirty-four miles north of Jerusalem.

6. "Now Jacob's well was there. Jesus therefore, being wearied with His journey, sat thus on the well. It was about the sixth hour."

See the true humanity of Jesus. He was a man, a man of sin, a man of flesh. His body, although sinless, needed food and drink and rest, just as ours do. He was touched with the feeling of our infirmities and can have compassion on us (Heb. iv, 15, v, 2). When you are weary just tell Him, for He has not forgotten how it feels, and He feels for you.

7. "There cometh a woman of Samaria to draw water; Jesus saith unto her, Give me to drink."

Jesus knowing all people and all people's hearts, knew just how to approach such of them. He asks this woman to do Him a favor by giving Him a drink of water, while in His heart He thought of the living water which she needed.

8. "The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans."

The woman is surprised at His request, and gives this as her reason.

9. "If thou knowest the gift of God, and who it is that saith to thee, Give me to drink, thou wouldest have asked of Him, and He would have given thee living water."

10. "If thou knowest the gift of God, and who it is that saith to thee, Give me to drink, thou wouldest have asked of Him, and He would have given thee living water."

11. "Sir, thou hast nothing to draw with, and the well is deep—from whence then hast thou that living water?"

We see here the same blindness that was manifest in Nicodemus, proving that the natural man cannot understand the things of God.

12. "Art thou greater than our father Jacob which gave us the well?"

13. "Jesus answered and said unto her, Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again."

14. "But whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst."

15. "Ourselves, the fountain, that He gives to all who receive Him."

16. "Sir, give me this water, that I thirst not, neither come hither to draw."

17. "Jesus saith unto her, Go, call thy husband, and come hither."

18. "Having asked for the water which He had to give, He will now prepare her to receive it, and the first step must be conviction of sin in order to the acceptance of Himself as God's righteousness."

19. "I have no husband, Jesus saith unto her, Thou hast well said, I have no husband."

20. "Our fathers worshipped in this mountain; and ye say that in Jerusalem is the place where men ought to worship."

21. "She would fain turn away from the subject of her own sin and lead the conversation into another channel."

22. "Jesus saith unto her, Woman, believe me, the hour cometh when ye shall neither in this mountain nor yet at Jerusalem, worship the Father."

23. "He does not insist that Jerusalem is the place. He directs her away from places of worship to the great and only object of worship, even God the Father. Neither place nor sect are the all important points, but an honest, humble heart."

24. "Ye worship ye know not what. We know what we worship, for salvation is of the Jews."

25. "God was pleased to reveal Himself in Israel and through Israel to other nations."

26. "But the hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth, for the Father seeketh such to worship Him."

27. "Notice the words 'and now is' in verses 21, 22."

28. "God is a Spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth."

29. "What a word is here for us, with our fine church buildings, and splendid music, and attractive ritual which we call worship, is called Christ. When He is come He will tell us all things."

30. "Perhaps wondering in her heart, even as she said, I, I have not found Him, for no one had ever talked to her like this."

31. "Jesus saith unto her, Let that speak unto thee as He will."

32. "Now, if it will, the Father is revealed in the Son, and she has seen the Saviour, the Christ, the King of Israel. He laid bare all his sin, and yet did not condemn her, for He came to save, not to condemn."

33. "Every man, as a right to speak what he thinks truth, and every other man has a right to knock him down for it. Mary said in the text."

34. "Love looks through spectacles which make copper appear like gold, poverty like riches and old tears like pearls."

35. "A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she can be as strong as a horse. It is a different person. It is not they all say, and their husbands say so too. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness and give strength and rest. Try them."

36. "Every man, as a right to speak what he thinks truth, and every other man has a right to knock him down for it. Mary said in the text."

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Summer Doute.

There is no one who dwells habitually in the country who will not recognize the value of a code of rules for the guidance of city people who make an annual pilgrimage to rural scenes and who are occasionally out of place there. As a general proposition these people expect the country to be in the country which will give them a social position which their characters or their income cannot secure in the city. To such persons the following simple precepts will be of benefit:

Don't wear blazers to afternoon teas or to dinners. A fat lady in a blazer is a distinct incongruity. Blazers should indicate a love of violent exercise.

Don't wear yachting caps in the mountains. No one will thereby make you for a yachting enthusiast.

Don't wear yachting caps at all unless you yacht. A yachting cap and a white face excite ridicule and suggest pretense.

Don't hit a cottage beyond your means in order that you may know people whom you cannot know in the city. The end of the season will find you both out of pocket and disappointed.

Don't be tempted into paying so much rent that you will be obliged to postpone your butcher's bill. Country butchers are vindictive and they are the constituents of country justices and sheriffs.

Don't pay so much rent that you can't have a few dollars for an occasional outing. Go into the country for health and recreation, not for display.

Don't be deceived into believing that a day's fishing means a day devoted to alcohol.

Don't spend the day in the cabin if you go yachting. The pure air and bright sunshine are more wholesome than beer and whiskey—yes, even than champagne.

Don't take a huge ride on Sunday when you can go walking in the woods. The farther your legs carry you on Sunday the better your brain will work on Monday.

Don't make the mistake of thinking that the petty doings of your country neighbors are of the more dignified habits of the plants and animals with which you are fortunately brought into contact.

Don't take your meals on a piazza, unless the piazza is shady and remote from the prying observation of the highway or the next villa. The custom of eating in public, although established by Louis XIV., is considered vulgar in well-brought-up social communities.

Unless you spend your summer in a village and adopt village customs, don't wear a silk dress or a black frock coat to church. It is not the best costume in country to take advantage of church to show off the splendor of dress. The best rural families never dress up for church, except when they visit the city. At home they worship in humble garb.

Don't insist on elbowing your way into country society. Country society is self-sufficient, likes permanent and worthy friends rather than momentary acquaintances, and therein is not, or ought not to be, peculiar.

Don't pretend to know about country sport of which you are utterly ignorant. You are very likely to be exposed and humiliated, and you certainly preclude yourself from acquiring information which would be a pleasure and perhaps an advantage to you.

Don't growl at your landlord, the drought, or the weather, or any of the drawbacks of life in the country. Don't complain of your meals at the boarding-house, or at the quality of the butcher's meat. The pestiferous cookery which he declines to see the beauties of nature, or to be grateful for the blessing of fresh air, because a train is late or because he is obliged to walk home through the dust, proclaims himself an appropriate tenant for a stalling flat on a back street, with the remark, "I don't like it."

Don't be told me to turn the doorknob with a sort of oilman's utter arrangement so as to save the push. I tell you women have great big minds."

"Well, my son, which would you rather do, study law or go to a medical college?" "I think, father, I'd better study law. I want to know to whom I will owe my life."

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THE HANDSOMEST

Pony Team

In the Country.

Value \$1,000.00.
John B. DeBlois & Son.

HENRY D. SPOONER
200 THAMES STREET.

W. F. Spingler
HAS AT HIS STORE,
No. 146 BELLEVUE AVENUE,
A Fine assortment of
Artistic Wall Papers
In the latest coloring from 20c. per roll.
Also, English Muslin for Curtains,
(Past Colors) from 20c. per yard.
A large assortment of
UPHOLSTERING GOODS
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Christmas Goods.

OPENING

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Pine Imported Chocolate and other
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Imported French and German
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Before the People

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